

leave us; our friend M
rawing out that particu

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tion in which a man is held. The lesson to be learned would inculcate upon young men is that a habit is unworthy of a gentleman, and diminishes the respect in which a man is to be held, and it injures the man in his esteem. Burns has pointed the truth in these lines

Forth, it hardens all within,
And perverts the feeling.

But the distinguished person to whom I alluded was never believed to be a man of regular or impure life in any respect. He contracted the habit of telling stories that sometimes grossly indecent, in his early years, and in the course of his life. His conversation was vulgar and immodest. Webster was never thrown into such sections at any period in his life. If he had had the habit, which I have condemned of which he cannot be accused, no one would have pleaded in its extenuation that he contracted it, as some other men did, in early years, or that he was a victim to the power of his great intellect and unassurged vices to his country ought to excuse him any vice or immorality; nor do I claim for that he was a perfect character. He had ordinary failings of human nature, but of them were such as led him into vicious immoral inclinations. His ambition was the kind that was not aimed at the attainment of the Presidency by pandering to the prejudices and sectional interests of one part of the country. Emerson said of him that to the Presidency he sacrificed health, pleasure, happiness, and, finally, honor. His honor and his life he never sacrificed. Truly he left to the judgment of those who will read his history impartially, and they should be judged by a diatribe from a man who imputed to his blood a taint that could have existed only in a devil. He certainly did sacrifice wealth, or the opportunities of earning well in order to serve his country. But he sacrificed the things that are more precious than his share of ordinary sorrows, afflictions, but on the whole, his was as happy a one as commonly befalls to the lot of men whose inclinations, go-

and sense of duty lead them to do all good they can in public stations. I do not think that he made more than one mistake in his public career. After his treaty with England and after he left Frey's Cabinet, I think it would have been better for him if he had remained out of office for some years. If he had done so, would, when occasion required him to do things, have swayed public opinion more than any other man could have Washington. He was persuaded to return to the Senate in 1883 by a constituency whose wishes he did not disregard. He remained in the Senate till 1890; and then came the crisis in 1890 on the 7th day of March in that year, he formed, at the age of 68, a public service was second only to that which won for him the title of "the Father of the Republic situation." In his great speech on "the situation," he could not become President by conciliating the South, was just as parent to him in March, 1890, as it now is to men who know the political situation of the country at that period.

AUG. 28. GEORGE TICKNOR DIES.

OBEDIENCE TO THE DEATH.

A Deteatable Anecdote of Napoleon.
Czar, and the Prussian King.

The editor of *Gil Blas*, in his last issue, vouches for the truth of this story: Napoleon was arrested by the Prussians and taken to the Prussian King at breakfast in Tilsit, the conversation turned on loyalty.

"My soldiers obey me blindly," said the Czar.

"And mine are anxious to die for me," said Napoleon.

In the discussion of the Prussian King of devotion was the word used. The Prussians were breakfasting in the fifth story of a building that faced a paved street. Each man was to call in one of his soldiers and command him to jump from the window, Napoleon made the first test.

"Call the Gardiste Marceau," he commanded and Marceau appeared.

"Will you obey my order I give you?" asked Napoleon.

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